

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 23.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1828

WHOLE NO. 203. VOL. IV.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

NEW STORE, At Mocksville, N. C.

THE subscribers, having entered into Co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, at Mocksville, Rowan County, North-Carolina, under the firm of HARGRAVE & HUNT, are now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, an entire new Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery,
Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Selected and bought by one of the firm for Cash; which they will sell for cash or Cotton, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ROBERT L. HARGRAVE,
ANDREW HUNT.

August 25, 1828.—6t'03.

P. S.—Also, a quantity of Northern Sole and Upper Leather.

H. & H.

In Friendship.

I will sue you:—I cannot nor will not indulge you any longer. You can call and see me, if you choose. My money I will have.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Sept. 1828.—2t'00.

Wilkesborough Academy.

Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

SPRING TERM, 1828.

Marian Tanner vs. John Tanner.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court that the defendant is not a resident of the state:—Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear, at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition: also, that the petitioner will take the deposition of Walter Vinson, James Vasswiltch and others, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th days of October next.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.

6t'02—pr. adv. \$2 50.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE.

Just published, from the Salem

PRESS,



THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for 1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful astronomical calculations, time of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

For Sale, on Credit.

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 10th day of November next, being the Monday of our Superior Court, five lots in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Tryon street, two front and three back lots, and known on the Town Plat by No's. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43, formerly owned and occupied by A. Frew, and mortgaged to William Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said Lots are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of one or two years, with interest from the date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

Sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Sept. 17, 1828.—6t'04.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Charlotte, North-Carolina, October 1, 1828.

A....Silas Alexander, Jeremiah Adams, Benjamin Alexander, Joab Alexander, George Allen, Rufus L. Alexander, Charles W. Alexander, Azariah Alexander 2, Sarah S. Alexander, Margaret Allison, Elias Alexander, Jonathan Armfield. B....Samuel Becket, Edward M. Bronson, William Bivins, Joseph Bost, James R. Black, John Boys, Keziah G. Ercyard, William S. Boag 2, Allen Baldwin, Jno. Brown, Lemuel Bingham, Shadrack Bonds, William M. Bostwick, James Bonds, Charles Brown. C....William Carson 3, Reuben Cole, Archibald M. Clarke, John Cagle, Jonas Clark, sen. William Comstock, Wm. and James Cook, Adam Costner 2, Robert H. Clark, Moses Christenbury, Robert F. Cheek. D....Robert Davidson 2, Ephraim Davidson, Atwell David. F....Thomas A. Finney, David G. Flanagan. G....James G. Griffith, Mary Gibbons, Samuel Gordon. H....James M. Hutchison 2, Daniel Hyams, Roderick Harden, Jno. M. Harpold, Samuel Henderson, David Henderson, Absalom Holebrooks, Robert Houston, Samuel T. Hutchison, John Howie. J....Thomas I. Johnson, Leonard Jacobs, James Johnson. K....James Kenady, William A. Kerr. L....Benjamin Lindsey, John Lawson, William Lees, David M. Lees, John Little 2. M....Michael McLeary, John Melton, Elizabeth McEntire, Ephraim Mitchell, Andrew McNeely, Major Masse, John McCumming, William T. Martin, James Marshall, Philimon Morris. O....Thomas Oliver. P....William Parker, William Pardue. R....Isaac H. Robertson, David Rea, John Rooker, Edward Richardson, John W. Rodgers, John Rich, Joseph W. Ross. S....John Stevens, sen. Thomas Leary, Debarry Steward, Andrew Spott, John Smith, Jacob Secestr, sen. Benjamin Storey, William Sammons, James Stevens. T....James Torrence, Thomas Thompson, Robt. Todd, Wm. Thompson, Thomas Trotter 2. V....Green Voer. W....James Wilson, Joseph Wilson 3, Upton Williamson, Henry Woodward, George Wren, John Williamson.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

Agricultural.

SELECT SEED CORN.

It is highly important that your seed corn should be selected from the best samples which can be obtained, as the offspring, whether vegetable or animal, will in a great degree partake of the good or bad qualities of the parent. The following directions on this subject are from a scientific and practical agriculturist:

"When the first ears are ripe enough for seed gather a sufficient quantity for early corn or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe, generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described plant your main crop, and if any hill should be missing, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit.—The above mentioned, I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine, who has not tried the experiment."

Dr. Dean observed that "some recommended gathering seed corn before the time of harvest, being the ears that first ripen. But I think it would be better to mark them and let them remain on the stalks, till they become sapless.—Whenever they are taken in, they should be hung up by the husks, in a dry place, secure from early frost; and they will be so hardened as to be in no danger of injury from the frost in winter."

Desultory Selections.

North American Lakes.—Those immense water ponds of our country, or rather inland fresh water seas, connected with each other by comparatively small channels of communication, exhibit, at present, a phenomenon of considerable interest. Lake Superior, by far the largest of all, is said to be much lower than it commonly is or indeed has ever before been known to be, in the summer season; while all the other lakes are as much higher than usual. What can be the cause of this? is the inquiry. The unusual fall of rain in the last winter and spring, if it be supposed to have caused a more than common rise in the other lakes, ought to have produced the same effect on Lake Superior; for the fall, it is believed, was as great in this as the rise in others. We have seen the following solution of the problem proposed and we have little doubt that it is the true one. Lake Superior, especially on its south-eastern side, is encompassed by a rocky or iron bound shore, which separates it from Lake Huron, and forms a barrier so elevated and impervious, heretofore the surface of Superior has been eighteen feet higher than that of the Huron. Now, if we suppose, that, either in the old channel of communication, or in one recently made, rocks and earth have been swept away, to the depth of several feet greater than before, the whole phenomenon is explained at once.—The waters of Superior will be lower, and those of Huron and of all the other lakes higher than in former years. If this explanation be the true one, there may be some ground for the apprehension, that the new outlet lately made, or a new one to be made hereafter, may be so suddenly enlarged, as to produce a most tremendous and desolating flood, in all the circumjacent regions of the lower lakes—Lake Superior, as drawn on the maps, covers a space, about as large as that which is assigned to the State of New York.

A Motto.—When the sun-dial in the inner Temple was finished, and about to be erected, the maker went to the gentleman whose office it is to direct such things, to know if there was any motto to be on it. The gentleman being engaged, and unwilling to be disturbed, told him, "Begone about your business." This is the tradesman understood he meant for the motto, and it very appropriately is so to this day.

Anecdote.—A French officer who was prisoner upon his parole at Reading, met with a Bible, and was so struck with its contents, that he was convinced of the truth of Christianity, and resolved to become a Protestant. When his gay associates rallied him for taking so serious a turn, he said in his vindication, "I have done no more than my old school-fellow, Bernadotte, who is become a Lutheran." Yes, but he became so," said his associate, "to obtain a crown." "My motive," said the Christian officer, "is the same; we only differ as to place; the object of Bernadotte is to obtain a crown in Sweden—mine is to obtain a crown in Heaven."

[Sailor's Mag.]

A SECOND DANIEL.

Mr. NOAH's reasons why General Jackson should not be elected President of the United States in 1824. The reader will be delighted with them:

"We have made it appear that Gen. Jackson is wanting in the most essential qualifications for President of the United States; namely, experience in public life; knowledge in foreign relations; of internal concerns; of the genius and disposition of the People of the distinctions and landmarks of party, and the important and indispensable acquirements of a statesman. It will then be asked, for what is he competent? We reply, for nothing in civil life. Gen. Jackson is a soldier, full of energy, fire, and bravery, possessing an iron constitution, capable of undergoing every fatigue, and submitting to every privation; he is skilful in defence, bold in attack, undismayed in defeat, and merciless in victory. In opinions, sentiments, and conduct, he reverses the order of our Government; he considers the Constitution as a piece of blank paper; he suspends, at his will and pleasure, the most sacred rights of the citizen; he regards the laws which oppose a barrier to his determination, as mere empty sound; he treats with contempt the orders of his superior officers; he turns a civil into a military Government; he reverses decrees of Courts Martial; he deports and hangs his prisoners; imprisons a fellow Commissioner of high rank, appointed by a foreign Government; suspends the writ of Habeas Corpus; threatens to confine the Judge; and finally, cut off the ears of Senators, who dare to call in question the constitutionality of his acts! Are we the prudent, sober discreet, sensible, and judicious People which other Nations think we are? Have we men amongst us with the great civil acquirements, profound talents, and natural judgment, of William H. Crawford John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Smith Thompson, &c. &c. &c. and yet prefer General Andrew Jackson?"

IMPORTANT DATES AND FACTS.

(Taken from Official Documents.)

READ AND REFLECT.

January 8th, 1815. On the night of this day the British retreated from Louisiana; and on the next day Gen. Jackson wrote to the Secretary of War: "There is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made in this quarter, at any rate for the present season."

February 10th, 1815. This is the date of an order issued by the General, in which he announced, that by the return of a flag vessel from the fleet, he had received intelligence of the treaty of peace concluded at Ghent. The intelligence was official and certain, as it respected the British, and was brought by Mr. Livingston to the General.

February 21st, 1815. This is the date of an order establishing the censorship of the press, or gag-law, in which he forbids any publication relative to the prospects of peace, without permission from the proper source.

February 23, 1815. On this date the order of the General banishing the French subjects, or his alien law, was published. Those subjects had fought faithfully, while the enemy was there, but being unwilling to be kept out of the city, in the swamps, more than a month after the enemy was gone, and when it was officially known that peace was made, while the regulars were taken into the city, applied to the French Consul to protect them as French subjects, against this imposition. For this, they were banished, on the principle of the alien law.

March 3d, 1815. This was the day on which all the French subjects who had applied to their Consul, were required to have left the city. It was on this day also that Mr. Louallier, a patriot member of the Legislature, published an article in which he condemned this tyrannical conduct of the General. Mr. Louallier was arrested, tried for his life by a Court Martial, acquitted by the court, but still kept in confinement by the General, till the proclamation of peace—because he had used the freedom of the press, and censured the General's alien law, contrary to his gag-law. Alien and gag laws generally go together.

March 5th, 1815. On this day a proclamation or order was issued, enjoining on all officers a strict execution of the "alien law" of the 28th.

March 5th, 1815. On this day also, Judge Hall ordered a writ of Habeas Corpus to be issued in favor of Louallier, returnable the next day at 11 o'clock. In the evening Hall was arrested and imprisoned by the General for making this order; at night the petition of Louallier with the order of the Judge on it, was

the next day the writ was issued, and served on him in the evening.

March 6th, 1815. On this day the General received official intelligence of peace from Washington; but the express had exchanged the despatches entrusted to him for others about the militia, at some post office on his route, and had only his orders from the Postmaster General, in which is this sentence: "The bearer hereof is charged with despatches relative to the state of peace, which has taken place between the U. States and Great Britain."

March 8th, 1815. On this day, at the earnest request of the battalion of Major Plauché, Lacoste, and Daquin, and their promise to guarantee the good conduct of the French subjects, the General issued an order, in which "he directs that the execution of the said order (of the 28th, or alien law) be suspended, until his pleasure shall be further signified, except so far as the same relates to the Chevalier de Tossard."—This gentleman was the French Consul; he had fought for us, as the companion of Washington, in the Revolution, in which he lost an arm. On the 8th also, the Louisiana militia were discharged.

N. B. Remember, that at this time, the General had official intelligence of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and was discharging his army; yet that he had Louallier under trial for his life, for violating the gag law; and had Judge Hall in jail for acting as Judge; and about this time, he had Mr. Dick, the attorney of the U. States, arrested and imprisoned for applying to Judge Lewis for a habeas corpus in favor of Judge Hall! On the 10th he removed Hall from the city, more effectually to prevent him from performing any judicial act; the Chevalier de Tossard was still banished; and the order, or 'alien law,' was only suspended as to the others. In this way things went on till the 13th, when the receipt of further despatches from Washington obliged the General at last to give up martial law and dictatorial power.

From attention to these dates, it will be seen that all the difficulties of Gen. Jackson with the civil power at Orleans, occurred in consequence of his oppressive conduct more than a month after the British had gone, and after he knew officially that the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent; and some of his most violent acts against the civil authority were committed after he had received official intelligence of the ratification of the treaty from Washington!!!

Where then, was the necessity of this arbitrary conduct? There was none. It has not the shadow of justification. We have published these dates to show that the plea of necessity, alleged by his friends, is altogether inapplicable. The necessity had ceased long before his most tyrannical acts were performed.

New Orleans Argus.

A correspondent of the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger says:—"Can any farmer believe that it was the intention of the wise men who framed our constitution, so far to prostrate our independence, and to cripple our industry and resources, that any one portion of our country could dictate to another, you shall buy only or sell only to us? How could tyranny be better defined?"

Did we seek a perfect definition of tyranny, we might find it in the course of that State which would say to the whole of the United States—"You shall not buy of your own citizens, but you shall purchase of the foreigner. If the foreigner refuse to take your products in exchange for his manufactures, you shall not manufacture for yourselves; you shall buy his manufactures, and shall take our cotton as the exclusive medium of payment." Can tyranny be better defined than by this case?

Nat. Journal.

Pennsylvania.—The news from this State continues to be highly and increasingly favorable. The Philadelphia Gazette, a Jackson paper, yields twenty out of the fifty-three counties in the State, to the Administration at the coming elections; and the papers from the interior of the State speak of spreading dismay in the Jackson ranks. The following paragraph is from the Buck's County Intelligencer, published in Ingham's district:

"In Pennsylvania the changes in favor of the Administration have struck terror and dismay into the Jackson ranks, and many of the oldest politicians among us calculate with great certainty on the vote of this State for the Administration. Of the re-election of John Q. Adams we scarcely entertain a doubt."

An estimate of the votes in Buck's county, in the same paper, gives the Administration a majority of 1120, on a moderate computation.

A letter from Lancaster, dated the 28th ult. says, "our district will send three Administration men to Congress without any doubt at all." This is Buchanan's district.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer gives a calculation of the result of the Congressional elections, in which sixteen Representatives out of the twenty-six, are given to the Administration.

For the accuracy of these statements we are not responsible. We give them because they come from quarters where the most correct knowledge exists. It must be admitted, at all events, that great indeed must have been the changes, before any such calculations would be made by the most bold Administration Editor.

It is remarked, that at the commencement of Harvard College, in 1770, "the young gentlemen that received their degree were dressed

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Florida, at New-York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 1st September, inclusive.

The anticipations of short crops in England, which our previous advices were calculated to encourage, are not realized. A more favorable state of weather had succeeded the incessant rains in the beginning of August, and an average crop was confidently expected. The change produced a consequent diminution in the prices of wheat, corn, &c.

There were no official accounts at London from the armies of Russia later than the 29th of July; but reports were in circulation, both in England and in France, that the Russians had been defeated before Choumla, with serious loss. It is said, that after several days, severe fighting, the Russians were compelled to fall back with a loss of 40,000 men in killed and wounded.

The London Sun of Aug. 30th says—"The French papers say, on the authority of a letter from Jassay, that a false estimate was formed of the amount of the force which the Belligerent Powers were able to carry into the field, and that the Sultan has really more troops than the letters from Constantinople assigned him. Thus it was explained how the operations of the Russian army, which were calculated for a faint resistance, are now paralysed. The Turkish infantry, which preceding accounts rated at 60,000 men at the utmost, is now said to exceed 200,000; the cavalry, estimated at 10,000, is now stated at 30,000. Their artillery, too, appears to be much more numerous than was supposed, and the partisans of the Turks affirm that there are above 500 pieces of cannon perfectly well served, in the camp of Shumla alone. We cannot be surprised if the Russian army, meeting at length with real obstacles, must wait for reinforcements before it undertakes any thing more serious. Besides the national spirit of the Ottoman is roused, and it is affirmed that in the second fruitless attempt on Varna, it was principally the inhabitants who repelled the attack, and by a well directed fire from the batteries alone hindered a landing from the fleet. All the Russian troops in the interior are now in motion, and it is thought that those of Poland may very likely be summoned, as they wish to take part in the campaign."

London, Aug. 31.—To the great surprise and disappointment of the public, another week has passed without bringing intelligence of the battle which was expected to be so sanguinary and decisive of the fate of Turkey. We can account for this delay only upon the supposition that the Russians find the Turks too formidable to be attacked, for had the Russians met with any success, they would have been active in circulating the news; and had they met with any severe check, the Austrians would have circulated it for them.

Accounts from different parts of Spain mention the existence of great discontent among the soldiery, on account of their being so much in arrears of pay; at Cesta this is not only the case as to pay, but even as to rations, and the garrison has hardly bread to eat.

Dr. Gall, the celebrated Phrenologist, died at Paris on the 22d August.

Four thousand Russian prisoners reached Constantinople on the 28th, and were placed, like the others, in private houses.

Greece.—The first part of the French expedition did not make much progress the first two or three days. Lord Cochrane is said to have an appointment connected in it from the French Government.

Portugal.—Nothing of importance seems to have occurred lately in Portugal, and nothing has transpired to indicate with certainty the intentions of the British Government with regard to Don Miguel. The Brazilian frigate Isabel lately sailed from Falmouth, to sustain the influence of Don Pedro at Madeira.—Her crew is compounded from most nations in the world; and she is said to have 60 Englishmen, most of whom were impressed at sea.

The Liverpool Albion, of the 1st September, says—

"It is now generally believed that the Duke of Wellington is prepared to recommend to Parliament, when the legislature shall re-assemble for the despatch of business, the propriety as well as the expediency of legislating for the purpose of relieving our Roman Catholic fellow subjects from the civil disabilities under which they at present labor. The most violent anti-catholic journalists are impressed with this belief."

Parliament was on the 28th prorogued to the 30th October, when it is expected to be prorogued to some day between the 18th and 26th of November, then to meet for the "despatch of business." The feverish state of our continental relations, and the no less critical situation of Ireland fully warrant this early meeting of the Parliament.—[Sun.]

The reported deficiency in the revenue, says the correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, the fact of which is now pretty well established, has caused some surprise in the city, especially as consumption in most articles is going on at a rate

fully equal to that of last year. The difference, however, which now exists against the Government may arise in a great measure from the duty on corn imported, which was very considerable at this period of the last year, and now yields nothing. The deficiency itself which now exists may be greatly lessened before the end of the quarter.

The following is from the London Courier, August 30th: The first division of the expedition to the Morea had not made much way two days after its sailing. It was still in sight off Toulon. More troops embarked on the 19th, and the second division was to sail the next day. It is now said that Ibrahim Pacha will only withdraw the Egyptian troops from the Morea; that the Turks under his command will remain and that he will deliver up to them the fortresses of which he is in possession. The French troops will therefore meet with some resistance. Patras, Coron, Modon, and Navarin, are garrisoned by Turks. Six thousand Turks are said to occupy Euboea and the Acropolis.

A letter from Marseilles says that more ships have been freighted for the Morea, but at as high prices as before. It was presumed that the third division of the expedition would sail from Toulon on the 1st of September. English vessels were expected there.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Norfolk, October 6.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Helvetius, Capt. Taylor, which arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday, in the short passage of 36 days from New Dieppe, (Holland) informs, that a sanguinary battle was fought (date not precisely remembered) at Shumla, between the Russian and Turkish armies, in which the Russians lost 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and so formidable were the Turks, that the Russians found it expedient to order a reinforcement of 100,000 men, to ensure their passage through the Balkan mountains. They were, however, still advancing.

The Thames Tunnel.—The Thames Tunnel is now entirely at a stand. A brick wall has been completed at the further extremity of the excavation, which being made water tight, prevents any water oozing in in that part and also does away with the fear entertained that if left in its unfinished state, another break in the river might be the consequence. The water the Tunnel makes (if we may use the expression) at present is very trifling, and the whole of the interior is as fresh and firm as before any accident happened. The workmen, with the exception of a very few hands who were employed in removing every appearance of the late disaster are discharged; and even the few now at work will in another week no longer be needed. Public curiosity appears to have slackened in a great measure, as the number of visitors to inspect this wonderful attempt of art is now very limited, and from the slowness which money is collected it would seem that this project has completely slipped the recollection of the public: Notwithstanding the appeal made, and the time that has elapsed since the new plan was first proposed and adopted, little more than a tenth part of the sum required to finish the work has been got together. We understand that it has been proposed, in the event of the sum of 1000l. being raised, to commence working from the other side of the Thames as far as they can go; and in case of the water breaking in, as they approach the dangerous part, which is the middle of the river, building up a similar wall to that placed at the end of the present works, after wards completing the cofferdam. If such a plan be in contemplation, it must of necessity be attended with considerable expense, but is, perhaps, that most likely to ensure the completion of the undertaking. London pap.

That Great Britain views with jealousy and apprehension the increasing power of Russia, and the development of her political designs, is evident from the tone of her editors, as much as from the course of her government. What are the causes of this jealousy and apprehension? One of the causes, doubtless, is connected with her East India possessions and interests. England is unwilling that Russia should establish herself in a more proximate position to the East Indies than that which she has hitherto occupied. She is unwilling that by the total destruction of the Turkish dominion in Europe, the balance of power should be so materially changed as to throw all that additional weight into the scale of Russia. But, perhaps, a more powerful cause of this jealousy and apprehension is to be sought for in the fears of Great Britain lest Russia should, by establishing herself on the Mediterranean, obtain those facilities which she so greatly requires for becoming a naval power, which might rival Great Britain. Situated as Russia now is, chained up by the tyranny of a polar winter for two-fifths of the year, she can never make those advances as a maritime nation, which can reasonably excite any apprehensions in the breast of the British government. But open to her a more genial ocean, give her ports accessible at all seasons, and she will find a hardy race of crews which may gradually diminish the dread of British prowess which has been generally felt in the European seas. Here,

perhaps, we are justified in seeking for the strongest cause of the fears of Great Britain. Could Russia succeed in the establishment of a naval power which would be able to cope successfully with Great Britain, it would be difficult, not to say impossible, for the English government to devise any scheme by which they could sustain that haughty port and continue that commercial monopoly, which England has so long carried and enjoyed, to the aggrandizement of herself, and the injury and mortification of the other nations of the world.

Nat. Journal.

A CURIOSITY.—A stalk of the Ribbon Cane grown on the Farm of Philp E. Thomas, in the vicinity of Baltimore, may be seen at the office of the American Farmer. The stalk is not full grown, but it is sufficiently so to assure us of the important fact, that it may be successfully cultivated much farther north than has been generally supposed. Indeed, when we consider that this specimen was planted at least a fortnight too late, and has been cut thus early, (before we have any indication of frost,) and that it is now about six feet high, it would not be very extravagant to say, that it may be cultivated in Maryland—especially on the Eastern Shore, and the lower Counties of the Western shore. The time is at hand when it may be said of the United States,—there is no one thing, either of comfort or of luxury, but they produce within themselves: they make and drink their own wine, clothe themselves with their own silks and fine linen, and eat of bread from their own garner. This is independence. Balt. Patriot.

Cheering from New-York.—A letter has been received in this city this morning, from New-York, from a gentleman of intelligence and observation, who has just returned from a tour through the State, who gives it as his decided opinion, that Mr. ADAMS will not receive less than 24 Electoral votes, and that Judge THOMPSON and Mr. GRANGER will be elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, by an overwhelming vote.

Another letter from Albany fully confirms the above, and says, "the patriotic flame is spreading far and wide;" and, in a postscript, the writer also says: "The accounts from the Lion of the West already begin to make Van Buren and his party shiver—he will be beaten by 20,000 votes."—Balt. Pat.

Kentucky.—A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, on private business, from a gentleman who resides on the Indiana side of the Ohio opposite to Kentucky, contains the following remarks in regard to the state of parties in the latter State:

"You may safely rely upon the indications in Kentucky. The defeat of the Jackson party there is complete. I know Kentucky well; a close neighbor, and probably one of the oldest natives now living, gives me some knowledge of her leading men, and the proceedings of the parties respectively. Like a person viewing a battle at a short distance, the manoeuvres of the combatants, and the tendency of the battle, can be more clearly seen, than by those who are surrounded by the blaze and involved in the smoke of the artillery."

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—The Jackson party, with their usual tact, take to themselves every thing that bears the resemblance of probability—thus, as we predicted some time ago, this party are now claiming the State of Louisiana, and are endeavoring to persuade their adherents, both at home and abroad, that this claim is well founded. Now that the people of this State and other States, may judge of their pretensions with precision, and decide how utterly incompatible with truth their calculations are, we will state the real situation of parties, with the probable result of their strength in the several congressional districts.

1st. In the first district, comprising about three thousand votes, the Administration can count upon a majority of one thousand votes.

2dly. In the second district, comprising about twenty-five hundred votes, the Jackson party (it being their strong hold) will receive a majority of about six hundred votes.

2dly. In the third district, comprising about twenty-five hundred votes, the Administration party can count upon a majority of five hundred votes; making, upon the general vote of the State, a majority of nine hundred votes in favor of the Adams electoral ticket.

To insure this result, the citizens whose names compose the electoral ticket are popular in each district, and claim the regard and attention of the senate and reflecting part of the community through the State.

The above calculation, independent of every other consideration, is warranted by the vote for Governor at the recent election; it is short of the result of that election by upwards of eight hundred votes; but we would rather be under the mark; because, in being so, the fastidious of both parties can the better decide upon the truth or falsehood of our statement; and we give it the people upon that condition. Mer. Adv.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke, Abner Franklin, of Iredell, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham, Alexander Gray, of Randolph, Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland, James S. Smith, of Orange, William Hinton, of Wake, Edward Hall, of Franklin, Samuel Hyman, of Martin, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank, Twelfth, William Clark, of Pitt, Thirteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven, Fourteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

No. II.

"The Central Jackson committee," in their late address to the freemen of N. Carolina, most modestly and courteously assert, that "all that has been urged by the friends of the administration, will, upon inquiry, be found to consist of false assertions, mistaken reasoning, and unfair statements of the question presented for decision." This is a grave charge, not only against the integrity, but likewise against the intelligence of the friends of the administration; and although we confess we felt some little resentment when we came to it, yet our anger abated, and yielded to a feeling of contempt, when, upon pursuing this master-piece of sophistry and vanity, so characteristic of its writer, we read the following sentence, intended, no doubt, as an apology for the crimes and misfortunes before imputed to us:—"It is well known, that the spirit of party is, in relation to its own side, the spirit of credulity; and hence honest men are found under its influence the disseminators of falsehood, and intelligent men the publishers of weak and inconclusive reasoning."

What a precious specimen of true Jacksonism! Listen not, says sir Oracle, to the Administration party: they are all unworthy of credit, not excepting that "distinguished citizen, that gentleman of high natural endowments, improved by study and reflection, and adorned by literature and taste; one in every respect qualified to represent his country abroad with honor and usefulness." Listen not to them; they are "under the influence of party spirit and credulity;" but we, the trusty friends of the Hero of Orleans, are not under such influence; hear us for our honor, and have respect for our honor, that you may believe!

A magistrate, hereabouts, once told a suitor who prayed an appeal from his decision:—"I am the law, and the law is in me; and from my judgment there is no appeal." But as in that case the suitor was too obstinate to abide by the decision of his infallible judge; so in this will we appeal to the tribunal of the people. We shall not attempt to convict the "central committee" of the "spirit of credulity" described by them; but we shall protest against their entering that plea, which they have so kindly suggested, to extenuate the guiltiness of the administration party. We know that the committee are too intelligent to believe the charges published against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay; without denying, then, the truth of their proposition, we shall extend it a little, and say that the spirit of party is sometimes the spirit of revenge and ambition; and that under its influence, men of honorable feelings, in other concerns, and of intelligence, are sometimes found the traducers of virtuous and enlightened public agents, and the supporters of men of profligate morals, and ordinary minds.

What but such a spirit could induce honorable & intelligent men to propagate such unfounded calumnies as are contained in their late address? What else could

lead them into such ridiculous inconsistencies, as to decry Henry Clay for speaking in his own defence, during a necessary journey to his home; while they at least do not censure their favorite Hero, for taking an electrifying journey of 1000 miles, in the dead of winter? What else could have betrayed them into the imprudence of alluding to Mr. Clay's challenging a Senator for a most outrageous insult; when they knew that their Hero had killed a fellow being in a duel, because that unfortunate being (Dickinson) accused the Hero's rider of foul riding in a race!!!

Influenced by the spirit of revenge and ambition, of revenge against the successful competitor of Gen. Jackson, and of ambition which would raise up the Hero "as a ladder for themselves to mount," the party in general, and the "Central committee" in particular, have disseminated against the administration calumnies a thousand times exposed and condemned, and charges ridiculous and absurd. Influenced by the same spirit, the committee have boldly attempted to defend some of the outrages of their chief, while they cautiously suppress the greater number or pass over them in silence:—they accuse Mr. Adams of enmity to the constitution, but can specify no evidence of it; they charge him with extravagance and waste of public money, without proof, and conceal the facts, that during his administration 33 millions of the national debt have been paid and no taxes levied upon the people. Aware of the deformity of their Hero's character, they attempt not so much to defend it, as to blacken that of his virtuous competitor.

But if General Jackson's character were as white as snow, his morals as pure as Angels', he would still have only a negative merit, as regards the high office to which he aspires. He should have likewise adequate and appropriate knowledge, and experience. The "central committee" profess to believe that he does possess those requisites, and their mode of reasoning (if reasoning it may be called) to prove the General so qualified, is so "weak and inconclusive," as to establish incontestably the fact, that the "committee," though a body of "honest and intelligent men," were, at the time they published their address, laboring under the malady of "the spirit of party." They say Washington was a great Statesman as well as a great general: they tell us Jefferson was not an orator, yet he was a great statesman: they ransack the pages of ancient and modern history, and having found the names of some dozen of men who possessed skill in arms and wisdom in council, they say, and why not Jackson too a great statesman! Now, notwithstanding the sneer which the "committee" cast upon that wise maxim contained in the address of the administration convention, that "nature seldom bestows her gifts on any individual with such prodigality as to fit him for attaining a high degree of excellence in more than one department of human action," the truth of it is established by the fact, that in the history of the world so very few exceptions can be found to the general rule.

It is worthy of remark, that with the exception of a few illustrious personages who wielded the sword and the sceptre, (or to use more republican terms,) who figured with equal success in the field and the cabinet, for the benefit of mankind, the catalogue exhibited by the "central committee" is composed of men who subdued the liberties of their country, and filled nations with widows and orphans! Witness, as familiar examples, Philip of Macedon, Julius Cesar and Pompey of Rome, Napoleon Bonaparte, &c. These are the very men designated by Henry Clay in his speech on the Seminole war, as examples which ought to warn his country against too much fondness for military glory. But admit that all these, and a million more have, since the creation of the world, displayed talent for military and civil "departments of action," would this prove Gen. Jackson to be so gifted?

By no means. The comparative fewness of men endowed with both civil and military talents, although it proves that such instances are not impossible, proves still more strongly that there is no necessary connection between the two kinds of talent. But in a case like the one at issue, one fact is worth whole volumes of *a priori* reasoning. It is notorious that General Jackson has occupied, at different periods of his life, in the fire of youth and in the soberness of age, various civil stations, in which, if he possessed civil talents and acquisitions, he had ample scope and opportunity to exhibit them. The "Jackson committee" themselves tell us, that "nearly the whole of Jackson's life has been passed in civil occupations, at the bar, on the bench, in Congress, and on his farm." If we ask them where are his speeches? They answer, "Washington and Jefferson made no speeches!" True; but Washington and Jefferson originated and recommended measures of great public utility; Jackson never did, but retired from Congress, as he says, because he felt his want of ability.

But was Jackson distinguished as a Judge? Where are his decisions referred to law precedents? He himself tells us, he resigned because he knew he gave incorrect decisions! Was Jackson distinguished at the bar? Yes; for his chicanery

and collusion, by which it has been proven he acquired a large landed estate! Was he distinguished as a farmer? Did he ever write a book on husbandry? No; but he raised fine race-horses, by one of which he was involved in a quarrel, which caused him to kill poor Dickinson in a duel!

[REMAINDER IN OUR NEXT.]

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!—MARYLAND ELECT!

The election of members of the Legislature in Maryland took place on the 6th instant:—the Heroites, for months previous, had exercised the most untiring activity in drilling their forces;—and on the day of election they brought out their whole strength. They were defeated—nay, they were routed, “horse, foot and dragoons.” In the city of Baltimore, the strong hold of Jacksonism in that state, where at the last election the Hero received 1000 majority, the Jackson ticket was carried by a majority of only 373! The friends of the Administration will have from twenty to twenty-three majority in the Legislature, in joint ballot—this secures to them the whole State Government.

The editors of the Baltimore Marylander, in their paper of the 9th, say they “have now no hesitation in stating, *Maryland will give to Mr. Adams TEN ELECTORS.*” The Patriot says, “according to the returns now received, Mr. Adams will certainly have EIGHT VOTES, and should he receive the vote of this district, of which we have not the least doubt, he will then have TEN, and Gen. Jackson but ONE vote in Maryland!” Well done, Maryland! Another triumph, equally glorious and equally decisive, awaits Mr. Adams in New-York, when the curtain will close on the Hero’s prospects forever! The complete triumph of PRINCIPLE will then have been achieved!

Standing Army.—The fact has lately come to light, that at the last reduction of the Army, Gen. Jackson was not only opposed to the measure, but was in favor of increasing it to a size truly alarming. In a letter written at that period, to Maj. Enoch Humphrey, of the United States’ Artillery, he uses the following characteristic language:—“*The government ought to be DAMNED—instead of reducing the army, in a republic like this, it should be increased TENFOLD!*” The army consisted of about 12,000; so that it is Gen. Jackson’s opinion, that in a republic like ours, we should maintain a standing army of one hundred and twenty thousand men!!! He also ridiculed the militia, the men who at every petty muster, are called upon to huzza for him and throw up their caps in token of respect; spoke of the impossibility of reducing them to a state of subordination, and of their utter inefficiency in cases of emergency!

We shall give the papers, in which these important facts are developed, in our next; in the meantime, we call upon the sober, thinking part of the community, to pause and reflect. Gen. Jackson is held up as the democratic candidate; and yet he advocates a standing army of 120,000 men, in utter contempt of a fundamental principle of the democratic party. Was this the Jeffersonian policy? Yet, strange to tell, Gen. Jackson is a Jeffersonian republican! and the old republicans, on ground, are called upon to support him,—of whom Jefferson said, in the summer of 1825, that “the zeal which had been displayed in favor of making Jackson President, had made him doubt of the duration of the Republic; that he did not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office; that he had been in various civil offices, and had made a figure in none; and that he had completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an executive trust in Florida.” Add to all these disqualifications enumerated by Jefferson, his advocating a standing army of 120,000, in a time of profound peace, without the remotest probability of its interruption, and how glaring, how monstrous the absurdity of calling him the Democratic Candidate,—a Jeffersonian Republican! Friends of your country, whether Republicans or Federalists, or by whatever name you may be called, reflect well before you put at hazard the peace and prosperity of the Re-

public, by elevating to the highest civil office one who possesses none of the requisite qualifications—who is distinguished only as a Soldier—and who shows his military bias, as well as his disregard of the principles of the republican party, by ridiculing the militia, and advocating a Standing Army, in time of peace, of 120,000 men!

The “central Jackson committee,” in their late address to the people of this State, among many other misrepresentations and “false assertions,” have the following. Alluding to the President’s message to Congress in December, 1825, they say—“Mr. Adams has recommended to the representatives of the nation, ‘not to be palsied by the will of their constituents.’” This charge, notwithstanding the source from which it comes, is unfounded in fact. Mr. Adams, in that celebrated, and much abused message, recommends directly the reverse of that with which he is charged by the committee. Here is his language:

“The constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powers; after full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the subjects, which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, you should come to the conclusion, that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them, would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support; let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the People.”

Can language be plainer than this? Even the practised art of the writer of the Jackson address could not twist it from its true meaning; he therefore seized upon a phrase in a subsequent part of the message, upon which to display his skill in making “the wrong appear the better reason,” and tortured it from its true and obvious meaning, into a recommendation to “the representatives of the nation not to be palsied by the will of their constituents!” This is only one among the many inexcusable misrepresentations in the Jackson address. It is ingeniously written to deceive and mislead the people; it abounds in sophistry altogether unworthy the talents which stooped so low as to use it. If the cause which it is intended to support, cannot be sustained by manly argument and a strict adherence to facts,—by an appeal to the reason and intelligence of the people, instead of practising on their assumed ignorance and lack of discernment,—it should at once be abandoned, at least by high-minded and honorable men.

An anti-tariff meeting was held in Yorkville, S. C. some three or four weeks since, at which resolutions, similar to those adopted by other meetings in that state, were carried. A total non-consumption of northern and western products and manufactures was agreed on. Judge Smith was the principal actor in the business, and spoke about three hours. His speech has not been published; but we learn, from a private source, that in the course of his remarks he stated, that while in the West last summer, he was offered Kentucky bagging, as good as he ever saw, at 28 cents, but did not buy it; on the contrary, he purchased European, much inferior, at 34 cents; and he advised the citizens of York to go and do as he had done! Such are the anti-patriotic feelings which the aristocrats of South-Carolina entertain, and which they are endeavoring to instill into the minds of the people, thus most effectually weakening the bonds which unite us together as one people. Upon the same principle, Judge Smith, like John Randolph, would purchase his hoes, axes, shovels, saddles &c. &c. from England, at double the price which they would cost at home, rather than buy them of his own countrymen; and yet he claims to be a friend to American Independence. England taxes our Rice 100 per cent.; our Wheat and Flour 50 per cent.; our Turpentine 100 per cent.; our Tobacco 1000 per cent.!!—duties which amount to a prohibition; but she spares our Cotton, because—she cannot do without it!—wide-spread ruin would overwhelm her, were she to prohibit it. But Judge Smith is a large cotton grower, and so that he can find a market for it.

matter of little consequence to him, if three-fourths of the citizens of this country are deprived of one, and their wheat, flour, tobacco, &c. left to rot on their hands. Hence the clamor, and the threats of a dissolution of the Union, because Government, in order to sustain the interests and prosperity of the country, and build up a home market, has retaliated upon England, for her enormous and prohibitory duties on our produce and manufactures, by laying a duty of 50 or 60 per cent. on her woollens. The people need only to understand this subject, and they will at once withdraw their confidence from the men, who are endeavoring, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to weaken their attachment to the freest and best government that ever existed, and to lead them into the adoption of measures, for which ages of penitence would not atone.

Southern Manufactures.—Several enterprising citizens of Georgia are about engaging in Manufactures, notwithstanding objections and cautions thrown out by the anti-unionists in that state; South Carolina will soon follow the example, and North-Carolina has already made a beginning. The southern states possess advantages which the northern and eastern states can never enjoy; and with energy and perseverance, we may soon rival our northern brethren in manufactures, and successfully compete with them even in their own markets.

Since the publication of the letter of Mr. Buchanan, (Gen. Jackson’s witness,) additional facts have from time to time been developed, which prove as clear as the sun at noon-day, that those who have been the most clamorous about “bargain and corruption,” are the very persons who were engaged in that business. More proofs will be found in this week’s paper.

The reason that the Administration “must be turned out, though pure as the Angels”—EXPLAINED.

Murder will out.—Extract of a letter from Lieut. Governor McJee to the Hon. T. P. Moore, dated in Dec. 1824.

“We all hear and believe that Gen. Jackson will appoint Col. Johnson Secretary of War, and in that event the party will reward our friend Gen. Metcalfe for his magnanimity in refusing to be used by the anti against Rowan. He will be elected to fill the vacancy with great unanimity.”

“Pure as the Angels.”—

From the Delaware Journal.
R. M. JOHNSON AND T. P. MOORE.
Our readers will recollect that Col. R. M. Johnson, a Senator from Kentucky, swore in the presence of Mr. Seaton, one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer,—“By the eternal God, we will put down this Administration, be they as pure as Angels.”

And that T. P. Moore, a member of Congress from the same state, was Paunkmaster General during the last session, &c.

Our readers are now ready to understand an extract from an address “to the public,” by John Green, of Kentucky, dated Sept. 1, 1828—

“The public are informed that I have come to the knowledge of an additional fact, which, while it goes to explain the cause, manner, and instrument of Major Moore’s sudden conversion to Jacksonism, also gives the clue to the why and wherefore that ‘this Administration must be put down, although as pure as the Angels of Heaven.’”

Shortly after Major Moore arrived at Washington City, in the winter of 1824, he was informed, and so stated the fact to be, THAT IN THE EVENT OF GEN. JACKSON BEING ELECTED PRESIDENT, COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF THE SENATE, (Major Moore’s particular friend) WOULD BE APPOINTED SECRETARY AT WAR. This communication was made by Major Moore to a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, and the alluring prospect of filling the seat in the Senate was held up to that gentleman as a possible event, should it be thus vacated!!

I received a detail of those facts last winter from a gentleman not a member of Congress. Since that time I am authorized to say they are true. This card is published for the express purpose of calling the attention of Major Moore and the public in general to the facts there stated—and I cannot but hope that Major Moore will, for once, curb his natural propensities so far as to give a decent answer to a grave charge.

JOHN GREEN.

The favorable accounts brought by the last arrival of the English wheat crop, has affected the price of wheat and flour a little in this country. Canal flour sold yesterday at \$5 62 to 75. Red wheat at 105 to 110. Within a few days, a large crop of wheat was sold here for \$1 25.

Richmond Whig, Oct. 8.

[From the N. Y. American.]
British reciprocity.—Shortly after the close of the last war, two cargoes of hops were sent as an experiment from this country to England, and were sold at a profit after paying the duty then imposed on hops, of 30s. sterling per cwt. Before the third cargo arrived, a duty was

of 8s. sterling per cwt., and a total stop put to this commencing trade. We recommend this policy to the consideration of those who are inclined to the application of the principles of free trade to the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

Leeches.—It has been lately discovered that Leeches twice applied, possess the property of communicating to the second subject the disease of the first.

Flour.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, of Oct. 7th, says Flour had sold in that City, the day before, as high as eight dollars a barrel.

Methodist Conference.—The number of preachers at the present conference in London is about 450. The increase of Methodists during the past year, has been in Great Britain, 7,635. Missions, 2,025. Total, 9,660. The increase in America during the past four years, is 96,000.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 30th ult. says—“The attempt to make sugar in the neighborhood, may be said to have succeeded. The cane of Major GEORGE TWISS, is, as we are informed, already ripe, to the extent of 12 or 13 joints, and an intelligent planter from Louisiana, who has seen it, pronounces it equal to good sugar cane on the Mississippi.”

THE WEATHER.—For several days past, the mercury has been gradually falling. This morning it stood at 23 degrees; and, if I mistake not, is as low, if not one degree lower, than at any period during the last winter. Water exposed to the atmosphere, was found to contain ice, on measurement one-fourth of an inch thick. Friday Morning, Oct. 17, 1828.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Administration Electoral Tickets can be had at this Office, at 25 cents per hundred or two dollars per thousand.

Select School.

IN compliance with the frequent solicitations of several respectable families in this place, Mrs. WILLEY has been induced to open a Select School for the instruction of young Ladies, in the useful and ornamental branches of Education.

Her terms are as follows:—

For Reading, Spelling and Writing, \$4 per quarter.
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Rhetoric, together with the above, \$5.
Drawing and Painting upon Paper and Satin, theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, and open and ornamental Needle Work upon Lace, Cambric and Muslin, \$10.

Those who feel disposed to encourage the above School, may be assured that the utmost care will be paid to the morals and manners, as well as the scientific pursuits of such as may be placed under her charge.

Salisbury, Oct. 13, 1828.—Sto5.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincoln, on the 1st of October, 1828.

Robert Abernathy, Burwell B. Bobo, Samuel Bringle, James Boid, Simeon Barger, John Book, Jacob Brown, George Clodfelter, Daniel Clay, Elias Clodfelter, Sarah Daniel, Elizabeth Deven, Christian Barney, Thomas Frazer, James Falls, Peter Forney, John Garret, James Haynes, Jacob Harner, John Hawkins 2, Major Hull, John Harmon, William Jones, Michael Kibler, Charles Leonard, George Little, Henry Myers, William Miller, Miles Pool, Barney Peeler, James Rhoney, John Rudisel, Aaron Rudisel, George Roseman, Jacob Reinhardt, Jonas Rudisel, Barbara Sauls, George Seitz, Philip Sellers, Samuel Sullivan, Ezekiel Sulveran, Eliza Summit, Catherine Taylor, John Wilson, Ezekiel Wilson, George Wacaster, William Walker, James Wetherspoon,	William Abrams, Absolon Brown, Christopher Best, Thomas Bleckly, John Biles, A. Brown, William Connor, Mr. Crites, Jacob Cosner, Andrew Duncan, Robert M. Davidson, Jacob DeHinger, Peter Eldelman, John Findley, John Frye, Spencer Gates, Andrew Gorner, John Hovis, David Hagar, Jacob Hoffman, Jacob Haase, Allen Jones, Bolser Kale, Jacob Kener, Wm. C. Linsey, Peter Mosteller, Champeon McEntire, Malcom McPherson, Anny Pinkston, John C. Rutledge, Judith Rabb, Wm. Rutledge, Michael Rhyne 2, Michael Rudisel, David Robinson, Moses Roberts, Peter Sagin, David Summey, Rhoda Shuford, Joseph Seeggin, David Shuford, M. Spencer, Hugh Williams, Solomon Wilson, Nathaniel Wilson, Anderson Willis, Atherton Watson, John Young.
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Public Sale.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, at Maxwell’s Store, on Saturday, the 25th, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving their notes with sufficient security, a few elegant English Manufactured

Brass Eight Day Clocks,

and a handsome assortment of TIME PIECES and WATCHES, all warranted to keep good time. Also, some handsome JEWELRY.

BENJ. COHEN.

Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1828.—304.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for twenty-three Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, late of this county, having been lost—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to issue duplicates thereof.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Private Entertainment.
WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5½ miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beards’ Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the White House,) is agreeable situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage.
Oct. 8, 1828.—607.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for three Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now my wife,) having been lost—Notice is therefore given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to issue a duplicate thereof.
W. S. SIMONTON.
Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—607.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for cash. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descriptions. 200tf.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the Bon Ton of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them their FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies’ Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen’s Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIRE LOWRY.
Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, North-Carolina, on the first day of October, 1828.

A....Elizabeth Abbot. B....Philip Bracy, Neal Braley, George Boman, John Badgette, Robert Brison, George Brotherton...C. John Clark, Elizabeth Cornett, William Callahan, Francis Clingman, Wm. Cummins, John Cartton, Jean Culver, Joseph Chambers. D....Abner Dudley, Mills Dobbins 3. E....Joshua Ellis, Lemira Foster, Elom Fenster. G....Isaac Green, Richard Gay, Caleb W. Gaitter, Matthew Gallihar 2. H....Carey A. Harris, James Head, Windle Holshouser, James T. Hall, David Houston. J....Wm. Jolly, Curtis Johnston, Baker Johnson, Nathel Journey. L....Mary Long, John Long, Alexander Long, George Lacky, Rev. John Lee. M....Charles Mills, Rev. Charles P. Moorman, John Mason, James Mahan, Rev. John Mushat 3, Abn. W. McConnell, James McHargen, Reuben McCaskle. N....James Nance 5, William Nelson, John V. Orten. P....James Powell, Wm. Powell, Paper M. Ker. R....John Rovunsaval, Robert Ramsey, Wm. Ramsey, Wm. Richard, James Retherford. S....Joel Sumaker, Abner Stewart, John Phifer, Philip W. Shuford, William Stewart, Winny Scott. T....Christopher Thompson, J. Thompson. U....Andrew Undercast. W....Jane Wallis, John Wallis, Robert C. Wilson, John Walker, John Welch.

304. JAMES MCKNIGHT, P. M.

The thorough bred Horse



Accoutant,

Son of the imported Horse Eagle,

WILL stand the fall season, (which has commenced,) in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and at the plantation of the late Dr. Moore, the other days of the week, until the 15th November, when the season will terminate.

The Season will be charged at six dollars; four dollars the leap, and twelve dollars to insure.

S. L. FERRAND.
CHAS. L. BOWERS.

October 1, 1828.—303.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN JACK

Don Pizarro,



OWNED by the subscriber, will stand the present fall season at Col. William Julius Alexander’s plantation, on Rocky River, in Cabarrus county, N. C.

JUNIOUS SNEED.
Salisbury, Sept. 1828.—304.

Constable’s Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.

POETRY.

From the Torch Light.



THE LIVE OAK TREE—THE ADAMS TREE.
THE OAK TREE.

The Hickory Tree grows deep and high,
Its green clad beauties please the eye,
It spreads around a friendly shade,
'Tis stately formed and toughly made;
But still it is inferior far,
It cannot with the Oak compare;
The Oak its top can wave as high,
It is as pleasing to the eye,
As deep beneath the soil is found,
And spreads as sweet a shade around:
But still when nature formed the two,
Quite different ends she had in view.
Unto the noble Oak she gave
The conquest of the ocean's wave;
Bade it triumphant o'er it ride,
Become its ornament and pride,
And bear to every clime and shore,
The blessings commerce had in store.
But to the Hickory she assigned,
Uses of a meaner kind;
For as 'tis tough and can't be broke,
She found it made a lasting yoke;
And then decreed the Hickory Tree,
For making yokes alone should be.
Then those who wish the yoke to wear,
And a tyrant's burden bear,
Who do not prize their liberty,
May rally round the Hickory Tree;
But Freeman we, the Oak will ever love,
The pride, the glory of the grove;
Emblem of Civic worth 'twill stand,
The pride of every Classic land:
Columbia, in its shade doth rest,
With honor, peace, and plenty blest,
And while she joys the Oak to see,
She spurns with scorn the Hickory Tree.

THADORE.

Waynesburg, Pa. July 27th, 1828.

RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away;
They rest on time's resistless tide,
And cold are while they stay.

But joys that from religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night,
Amid the darkest gloom of wo,
Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's rays no clouds obscure—
But o'er the Christian's soul
It sheds a radiance calm and pure,
Though tempests round him roll.

His heart may break 'neath sorrow's stroke,
But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,
That day will light it still.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We have received a letter from a highly respected friend in Greene County, distinguished among the religious community for the purity of his life, and in the political world for the integrity and soundness of his principles and character, from which we learn that the story about the President's travelling on Sunday has had a pernicious effect among many good men, attached to the policy and course of the existing administration. We say pernicious, because they have been misled, as we were ourselves in the first instance. The statement first published, in relation to the Sunday ride of the President, was untrue, and first made its appearance in an opposition paper in disguise, the Boston Commercial Gazette.

We venerate the institution of the Sabbath, its divine origin, its holy objects, and its wise ordination as a matter of secular utility, as profoundly as any of our fellow citizens can do. We have no idea of seeing its sanctity violated with impunity, or its uniform observance disturbed by fraud, folly or fanaticism.

There is a meaning, however, in the expression of our Saviour, "that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," which while it may not be perverted or stretched beyond its obvious import, is easily understood. Works of necessity and mercy, are thereby exempted from the prohibition against ordinary labour; the former being so, in fact, as a matter of course; the latter being sanctioned as a matter of duty. Works of necessity cannot be confined to the narrowest meaning of the phrase. In certain positions, they must comprehend the choice of two evils. In the case of the President, for example, at Providence; he had, to be sure, the power to lock himself up in a room, and see nobody. But what effect would such conduct have produced? Between the necessity of violating the Sabbath, by holding a levee on the evening of that day, or committing the incivility, of refusing to see the patriotic young men of Providence, who were anxious to embrace that opportunity of waiting on the Chief Magistrate, or of changing his temporary lodgings, Mr. Adams decided on the lat-

ter, and is a good man, will justify him in so doing, whether politically his friend or his foe.

In the conclusion of one of our letters, we have already alluded to the facts in this case; but as they do not seem to have been rightly apprehended, and as we ourselves, on reading the first erroneous statement of the affair, joined in the censure heaped on the President, we consider it our duty to recapitulate them.

On arriving at Providence, on Sunday morning, Mr. Adams cannot be blamed, because a few boys huzzaed, and some indiscreet young men fired off a gun, much to the dissatis'faction of the citizens generally—Over these boys and lads, he surely, had no control. After landing he attended divine service. After church in the afternoon, a committee waited upon him, as we were informed, on the spot, to inform him that the young men of the town wished to wait on him and pay their respects. Mr. Adams expressed himself pleased with this mark of attention, but objected to receiving it, on account of the noise, confusion and parade which would ensue, which would be improper on that day. He also mentioned that his health was not good. He was suffering under a severe head-ache; the weather was intensely warm; and he wished to travel privately. He finally came to the conclusion that it would be his best course to mount his horse and go out of town quietly, to the distance of a few miles, in the cool of the evening. He rode to Walpole, not to Quincy, as was falsely reported: for he could not have performed that journey before midnight.—Any clergyman in New-England would have done the same thing, and would not, at that hour, have violated the legal Sabbath of Massachusetts. Such is the simple history of this much talked of ride, for which so much vituperation has been heaped on the President—honestly certainly, at first, by some of the papers, for we fell in the error ourselves. But as it has long since been contradicted, the New-York Observer and others pretending to fairness, should mitigate their censures. The Jackson papers, including the Enquirer, (whose Editor keeps no Sabbath at all,) will not of course retract the calumny.

* The sabbath in Massachusetts, and throughout New-England, begins at sun-set, Saturday evening, and ends at the same time Sunday evening.—[Ed. Jour.]

TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.

Prof. Cordier of Paris has published a new theory on the Temperature and internal structure of the earth, which must be contemplated with interest by all who will give his reasonings a candid hearing. According to his theory, our earth is a *mighty mass of liquid fire*. His essay on this subject has been translated and published by the junior class of Amherst College. The following preface is prefixed to the work by Professor Hitchcock, a gentleman whose knowledge of Geology and Physical science, entitles his remarks to consideration.

"Having received from Professor Cordier his essay on the Temperature of the Interior of the Earth, I put it into the hands of the Junior Class in this college, who were then attending my lectures on Geology. The class soon presented me with the following translation, which according to my recommendation, they concluded to publish; and I cannot but believe that it will prove an acceptable present to men of science and intelligence in our country. The leading inference which the author deduces from his premises, which is that our globe, with the exception of an external covering, less than 130th part of its diameter, in thickness, is a fluid mass of melted and ignited matter—a mighty abyss of liquid fire—is so striking an idea, that every man must feel a curiosity to learn what are the facts on which so able a philosopher bases his conclusions. Without avowing a settled belief in so remarkable an inference, I may be permitted to observe, that the particular branch of evidence examined in this Essay, viz.: the rapid increase of temperature observed on descending into deep mines and excavations, establishes one of the most curious facts in modern science; and if we once admit the existence of internal heat and fluidity, so natural and fertile is the application to the explanation of the most difficult phenomena in geology and physical science, that an air of probability is thrown over the hypothesis, which will at least rescue it from the ridicule and contempt that have been cast upon so many fanciful theories of the earth in former days.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK."

Amherst College, 1st Aug, 1828.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Unlucky Rencontre.—A rather ludicrous scene presented itself in the neighborhood of Pitt street yesterday evening week.—When the people were coming out of church, one of those heavy show-which have been so frequent of late came on, and pelted most unmercifully the numerous holiday suits that were exposed to its mischievous fury. Several young women, in order to save their finery, ran as fast as their legs would carry them, in the hope of reaching their homes with as little damage as possible from the rain.—But, oh, dire mishap! oh, misfortune unparalleled! five or six of them whose road happened to lie in the same direction, running with all their might, just as they turned a corner came plump upon the vanguard of a drove of pigs. They could not stop themselves amongst the pigs they ran, and amongst them they fell. The pigs unused to the courtly manners of a town, seemed to care nothing about the accident but held on their way with perfect nonchalance, trampling

shawls, lace, lustrings, and dresses of divers descriptions, dirtying them and spoiling them with as much sang froid as they would trample upon a farmer's dunghill. A gallant youth, who saw the predicament the ladies were in, rushed valiantly to their assistance. But who can withstand the collective force of the swinish multitude? The poor wight shared the fate of the ladies. It was some time before they all got clear of their troublesome company, and went home in such a plight as in the morning they little thought of.

Advantage of the Law's Delay.—It may possibly be in the recollection of many of our readers, that some years ago there lived in Ireland a gentleman named Burton, who kept a banking house in Dublin, whose credit was so eminent, that it became proverbial in Ireland, where, when the goodness of security was described, it was usual to say it was "as good as Ben. Burton." It happened, however in the chapter of casualties ever attendant on human affairs, that honest Burton failed, and his affairs were thrown into the hands of trustees. "The glorious uncertainty of the law," rendered this trust an hereditary concern, and for seventy-four years the business has been involved in litigation. It was not until lately that the subject was brought to a final issue in Chancery, when the descendants of the first trustees paid to the posterity of the original creditors their respective dividends upon the claims of their forefathers, which dividends, as the whole produce of Mr. Burton's assets were thrown into the funds, had accumulated very considerably, inasmuch, that one gentleman named Fitzpatrick, the hereditary legatee for an original sum 670*l.*, received, as his dividend, upwards of 9,000*l.* "Better late than never."

From the New York Morning Courier.

AL KORAN.

The nature of the Turkish creed is as little known to people generally, as the Turkish character. Some of its points are curious enough.

The Turks insist upon the unity of God.—They believe that the Saviour was the Son of the Virgin Mary, and was conceived by the "Ruha," which is the breath or spirit of God. They believe that he was a great prophet; that he had the power of performing miracles; that he foretold the coming of Mahomet, who is no more than a prophet. They believe that Christ shall come to judge the world; that he shall reign forty years in Damascus, during which time Anti-Christ shall arise, after whose destruction, Christ shall ascend into Heaven, and then the day of Judgment shall be held. They believe that the gospel was sent to Jesus as the Law was to Moses, and the Psalms to David.

They believe all the Prophets of the Old Testament; they believe in Paradise, in Hell, but not in Purgatory. Instead of this they have a place called "Araf," to be inhabited by those who have led an insignificant life, in which the good and evil are about equally balanced. The Paradise of Mahomet is sensual; lovely gardens, fair fruits, fresh fountains, flowing rivers of milk and wine, the song of Houris; every thing is addressed to the senses. So it is also with their Hell; the wicked are to drink scalding water, and to eat the bitter fruit of the *Zacum*. Still for a while they have hope; if their faith be proof against torment, after all their sins are washed away in the waters of *Zatzeboul*, they are admitted into Paradise. But to those who have no faith, the fires of Hell are eternal.—The Turkish belief in *fatalism* is well known; it is this, in connexion with the reward of Paradise to those who die in battle, which makes the Ottoman soldiers a formidable foe.

The present Sultan of Turkey has a very fine heir about 15 years of age; but as Turks will not be governed by a youth, or by a woman, great care is taken to preserve the life of the reigning monarch, and they have even relaxed in their prejudices, which obliges him to appear at every fire when it shall have lasted an hour; and this from a fear that he should catch cold. These fires are of such frequent occurrence, that they are often attributed to incendiaries, it being the only privileged time for conveying the voice of the people to the ears of the Sultan. The women on the occasion say every thing with impunity, often openly charging him with being the cause of all their calamities, and particularizing his real or supposed crimes with the bitterest revilings. The men, on the contrary, bear the misfortune, and see themselves reduced from affluence to poverty with the perfect resignation of a good Musliman, crying *Allah Karim*, "God is merciful," being perfectly assured that he can, if it is so fated, restore them to riches. The Sultan, when he attends, is obliged to bring with him mules laden with piasters, which he distributes with his own hands to the firemen. It is therefore no wonder that they are very inactive till his arrival. Most of the houses, being of wood, burn and communicate with terrific rapidity, and the only way to stop the progress is to pull down the adjoining dwellings.—*Travels in Sweden, Russia, Turkey, &c.* by G. M. Jones, Capt. R. N.

Superiority of the Turks in the use of the Sabre.—The superiority of the Turks in the use of the sabre, is found partly on the quality of the weapon itself, and partly on what may be termed their national dexterity in handling it. The Turkish sabre, which is wrought out of fine iron-wire, in the hand of one

of our powerful labourers, would perhaps break to pieces like glass at the first blow. The Turk, on the contrary, who gives rather a cut than a blow, makes it penetrate through helmet, cuirass, &c. and separates in a moment the head or the limbs from the body. Hence we seldom hear of light wounds in an action of cavalry with Turks. It is a well known fact in the Russian army, that a colonel, who was in front of his regiment, seeing the Pasha make an unexpected attack upon him, drew his sabre, and was going to command his men to do the same, when, at the first word *draw*, his head was severed from his body. The highly tempered Turkish sabres will fetch a price of from ten to a hundred ducats, even when they are not of fine metal. But as Scanderbeg said, such a sabre only produces its effect when in the hands of him who knows how to use it. It is related that at the storming of Ismail, a brave foreigner who served as a volunteer in the Russian army, and who was not actively engaged in the melee, broke in pieces several Turkish sabres and constantly armed himself with a fresh one taken from the Turks who were slain. The substance from which these valuable sabres are wrought, is called *TABAN*, and they are proved to be genuine, when they admit of being written upon with a ducat or any other piece of fine gold.

The Happiness of having nothing to do.—"Observe the tradesman who has made his fortune, and retired from business, or the opulent proprietor enjoying his dignified leisure. How he toils at the task of doing nothing; as a ship without ballast at sea, when it falls calm after a heavy blow, labors more without stirring an inch, than in going ten knots an hour with a good breeze. "But this is not the worst. A host of unwished for visitants enter his premises, and declare his body good prize. *Dyspepsia* plucks from his lips the untasted morsel and the brimming bowl, bedims his eyes with unnatural blindness, and imbues his locks with premature old age. *Hypochondria* ploughs his cheeks with furrows, and heaps a perpetual cloud upon his brow. *Hepatitis* gnaws at his liver; *Rheumatism* racks his joints; *Gout* grapples him by the toe; so that the poor man suffers martyrdom in every nerve and fibre, until *Palsy* or *Apoplexy*, after all the kindest of the tribe, gives him the coup de grace, and releases him from his misery. His elysium is much like that of the departed Grecian heroes in the Odyssey, who frankly avowed to Ulysses, that they would rather be the meanest day-labourers above ground, than reign supreme over all the shades below."

[North American Review.]

Procrastination.—It is recorded of Archius, a Grecian Magistrate, that a conspiracy was formed against his life. A friend who knew the plot, despatched a courier with the intelligence, who, on being admitted to the presence of the Magistrate, delivered to him a packet with the message—"My Lord, the person who writes you this letter adjures you to read it immediately—it contains serious matters." Archius, who was then at a feast, replied, smiling: "Serious affairs to-morrow," put the packet aside and continued the revel. On that night the plot was executed, the Magistrate slain and Archius, on the morrow when he intended to read the letter, a mutilated corpse; leaving to the world a painful example of the effect of procrastination.—So many, who intend to devote to-morrow to religion, go into eternity before the allotted period arrives.

RELIGIOUS.

EXTRACT.

Insensibility to eternal things, in beings who are standing on the brink of eternity, is a madness which would be reckoned among prodigies, if it were not so common. It would be altogether incredible, if the numberless instances we have of it were only related, and not witnessed, were only heard of, and not experienced.

If we had a certain prospect of a great estate, and a splendid mansion which we knew must be ours in a few days; and not only ours as a bequest but a perpetuity; if, in the mean time, we rented, on a precarious lease, a paltry cottage in bad repair ready to fall and from which we knew we must at all events soon be turned out, depending on the proprietor's will whether the ejection might not be the next minute; would it argue wisdom or even common sense, totally to overlook our near and noble reversion, and to be so fondly attached to our falling tenement, as to spend great part of our time and thoughts in supporting its ruins by props, and concealing its decays by decorations? To be so absorbed in the little present, as to neglect

frail abode, as not even to cultivate a taste for the delights of the mansion, where such treasures are laid up for us, and on the possession of which we fully reckon in spite of our neglect; this is an excess of inconsideration, which must be seen to be credited.

It is a striking fact, that the acknowledged uncertainty of life drives worldly men to make sure of every thing depending on it except their eternal concerns. It leads them to be regular in their accounts, and exact in their bargains. They are afraid of risking ever so little property, on so precarious a tenure as life, without insuring a reversion. There are even some who speculate on the uncertainty of life as a trade. Strange, that this accurate calculation of the duration of life should not involve a serious attention to its end! Strange, that the critical annuitant should totally overlook his perpetuity! Strange, that in the prudent care not to risk a fraction of property, equal care should not be taken, not to risk eternal salvation!

WHAT IS NOW GOING ON!!!

Who indeed, can witness what is now going on in the religious world, and not be excited to effort? When we reflect, that, forty years ago, although *Paganism* reigned over three-fourths of the families of the earth, scarcely a single Bible was seen, or the voice of a single Protestant Missionary heard, in all her wide domain; and that now, there are more than two thousand Missionaries and Assistants scattered over this vast territory, constantly employed in preaching and teaching from the Book of Life, that their schools contain 170,000 pupils; and that already 300,000 of their hearers have renounced idolatry, of whom 25,000 have become members of Christian churches:—When we consider that *Religious Tracts* were scarcely heard of, thirty years ago; and that now, two Associations in Britain and America have sent one hundred and twenty millions of these little messengers into all parts of the world, while every year adds fifteen millions to the number—when we reflect, that, twenty years ago, only one in six young men in our colleges were preparing for the Ministry; and that now, through the influences of the Holy Spirit on the Churches, and the divine blessing on *Education Societies*, the proportion is one in three:—when we consider, that only fifteen years since, *Sabbath Schools* were scarcely known in this country; and that now, one Society has under its care 260,000 children; when we reflect, that only four years ago, a few Christians in Monroe county, N. Y. resolved to supply every family in that district with a Bible; and that since that time a similar resolution has been adopted in districts embracing more than half of the population of the United States, in many of which the work is already done:—when we consider that although *Intemperance* rages to such an extent in the United States, that more than 50,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits are consumed annually, a Society has nevertheless been formed, within a few years on such principles and backed by such a tide of public opinion and prudent zeal, that it has already given a serious check to the progress of this evil in some parts of our land:—when we consider, that although the *Sabbath* is profaned by the travelling of stages through all our principal towns, and by the passage of steam-boats, canal-boats, and other conveyances, along the lines of our most flourishing villages, a band of devoted men have, within one year, resolved, in the spirit of Nehemiah, to build again the broken wall, and restore the fallen glory:—when we consider these things, we ask again, who, that calls himself a Christian, will not join with his whole heart in the glorious enterprise of delivering the world from the thralldom of sin and Satan? and who that has faith but as a grain of mustard seed, does not see in the movements of that day, predicted in the Holy Writ, when "the deserts shall rejoice and blossom as the rose," when "the mountain of the Lord's House shall be established on the top of the mountains and all the nations shall flow into it," when "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever?"

Theodosius, the Christian Emperor, said that he esteemed it a greater dignity to be a child of God, and a member of his church, than to be at the head of an empire; and that he enjoyed this inestimable privilege seems evident if we believe historians, who say that though he was the sole master of the Roman empire, the mistress of the world, yet he did not discover any of that pride and arrogance which too often disgrace those who are elevated to distinguished situations. It was his wish to treat his subjects as himself was treated when a pri-